

Intimations.

DAKIN'S
UNRIVALLED OLD
SCOTCH WHISKY.

A BLEND OF THE FINEST WHISKIES

that Scotland can produce.

Thoroughly Matured.

Per Bottle \$1. Per Dozen \$10.

SOLD ONLY BY

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA
LIMITED,
CHEMISTS,AERATED WATER
MANUFACTURERS,
HONGKONG.

(Telephone No. 60.)

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1889.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED
WATERS.OUR AERATED WATER MANUFACTORY
is replete with the best machinery, embodying
all the latest improvements in the trade.

The greatest attention has been paid to appliances for ensuring purity in the water supply, to secure which we have added a Condenser capable of supplying us with 3,000 gallons of distilled water a day, and are now in a position to compete in quality with the best English makers. Our Sweet Waters cannot be surpassed anywhere. The purest ingredients only are used, and the strictest care and cleanliness are exercised in the manufacture throughout.

FOR COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Empties when received in good order.

Counterfoil Order Books supplied on application.

COAST PORT ORDERS, whenever practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving after receipt of order.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is, "DISPENSARY, HONGKONG." And all signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock:—
PURE AERATED WATER
SODA WATER
LEMONADE
POTASH WATER
SELTZER WATER
LITHIA WATER
SARSAPARILLA WATER
TONIC WATER
GINGER ALE
GINGERADE.

No Credit given for bottles that are dirty, or greasy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of containing AERATED WATER, as such bottles are never used again by us.

WATSON'S
PURE FRUIT CORDIALS.
Prepared from the Juice of the finest selected
Fresh Ripe Fruit.

Raspberry Black Currant
Strawberry Red Currant
Damson Orleans Plum

Pine Apple
Mellin's Cherry
Lime Fruit, &c.

A table-spoonful (more or less according to taste) added to a tumbler of plain or aerated water forms a delicious beverage. The addition of Wines or Spirits produces excellent and piquant results.

Price, 75 Cents per Bottle, or \$7.50 per dozen
Case Assorted.

RASPBERRY SYRUP } Price,
STRAWBERRY SYRUP } \$1 per
RASPBERRY VINEGAR } Bottle.

For imparting a delicious flavour to
AERATED WATERS,
SUMMER DRINKS, &c., &c.

Sole Agents for Hongkong and China for
MONTERRAT LIME FRUIT JUICE
CORDIALS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, China, and Manila.

15

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1889.

Mr. HENRY E. WOODHOUSE, Coroner of this colony, is reported to have said, in summing up the evidence adduced at the inquiry held yesterday into the fatalities at the fire in Wing Wo Street on Saturday last, "that it is idle to think that the Fire Brigade, as it at present exists, can ever deal with such matters as the saving of life at fires." He is further reported to have said:—

"Of course every fireman when he goes to a fire, if there is the slightest chance of his being able to afford protection to life as well as property, is bound to do what he can, and I believe that the individual firemen are always willing to assist in that way; but for the public to expect them to undertake the saving of life as well as property, this is more than it is competent for the Brigade to do, and the real protection of life lies chiefly in the precautions that individuals may choose to take for themselves, and in the resources that may be at hand at the moment, either through the neighbours or in some such way; and I am not aware that it has ever been regarded as one of the duties of the Fire Brigade to save life beyond the limits I have mentioned."

We take the liberty of directing the attention of His Excellency the Governor to these remarks, and to a great deal more to the same effect for which Mr. Woodhouse is responsible. This Fire Brigade fooling has gone quite far enough. At Saturday's inquest Mr. Woodhouse appeared in the dual character of Superintendent of the Fire Brigade and as Coroner. As Coroner he acquitted himself of all responsibility for the terrible death by burning of two women, for which as Superintendent of

the Fire Brigade he very probably might, on a searching investigation, have been found not altogether blameless. It is not a new thing in Hongkong for a Government official to sit in judgment on himself—the Public Works Commission, in which Mr. J. M. Price shone to such great advantage in protecting himself and his own interests is only a matter of yesterday—but it is nevertheless a practice that ought to be discouraged. And we don't think that the duties of Chief of the Fire Brigade and Coroner should be vested in the same person. As it happens, Mr. Woodhouse, in addition to these two offices, is also Police Magistrate and Acting Colonial Treasurer, and he may hold a few more sinecure appointments with which we are not acquainted. Surely Sir WILLIAM DES VŒUX cannot regard this sort of thing as satisfactory? In our view, it is rank jobbery of the most disgraceful type.

But let us return to our precious Fire Brigade and its well-meaning but dangerously loquacious Superintendent. Mr. Woodhouse has said, and his utterance must be regarded as an official one, that it is not competent for the Hongkong Fire Brigade to undertake the saving of life as well as property. Well, in that case, and it must be admitted that Mr. Woodhouse is by far the best authority in the colony on the subject, the quicker the present Fire Brigade is abolished, the better will it be for the interests of the community. And as the worthy Superintendent has publicly stated that he is not aware it has ever been regarded as—which means that it does not consider it—one of the duties of the Fire Brigade to save life at fires, we, somewhat reluctantly we admit, contend that this officer, being quite ignorant of the most essential part of his duties, should be at once suspended from a position which, on his own showing, he is quite incapable of adequately filling. If Mr. Woodhouse has not grossly exaggerated, the Fire Brigade is a disgrace to the colony. Two persons, a woman and a girl, were burned to death on Saturday, because it was not the business of the Fire Brigade to save life! The rescue of rotten furniture and what is known as property is the *raison d'être* of the Hongkong Fire Brigade, which, by the way, is a public institution, supported and paid for by the community. If Governor Des Vœux cannot see his way to remove this scandal from our midst, we would fain believe that there is at least one honest and independent man in the Legislative Council who will insist on a thorough reform in the matters to which we have just briefly alluded.

TELEGRAMS.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

LONDON, September 23rd.

General Boulanger has a majority in Montmartre, but a second ballot is necessary. Clergy are supporting Boulanger's party. Four Boulangerists have been elected in Paris.

(Special despatch to Hongkong Telegraph.)

THE BURNING OF THE "ALTAR TO HEAVEN."

PEKING, September 24th.

"Two men have been arrested on suspicion of having set fire to 'Tien Tan' (the Emperor's Altar to Heaven) and the 'Ch'i Nien Tien' (Temple for Suppliants of the Year)." "A memorial had previously been sent into the Throne by two Censors to the effect that the fire had been caused by lightning."

It is fortunate for China and the cause of railways that, as set out in the above special telegram from our Peking correspondent, two men have been arrested on suspicion of arson, and that the fire to the buildings outside the Cheng Yang gate, containing the Imperial Altar to Heaven, the temple for making prayers for a successful year, and the temple to the god of Agriculture, was not the result of their being struck by lightning or "heavenly fire" as the Chinese phrase goes. Those who have any acquaintance with the folk-lore of the Chinese will understand us when we say that it is a universal superstition of the country to attribute lightning as the direct instrument of heavenly vengeance and displeasure. Thus a man struck by lightning is always given the credit of having laid careful plans to murder a friend or relative, which crime, if accomplished, would never see the light of day, but which had been averted by the thunderbolt of the Almighty. Such a calamity at this important juncture, with the success of the proposed railways system for China the question of the hour, would have been incalculable had the memorial of the two Censors mentioned in the above telegram obtained credence amongst the superstitious of those around the Emperor, and also amongst the Peking masses. Such a memorial would no doubt state that the Altar to Heaven being struck by lightning was direct evidence of the wrath of heaven against the wholesale introduction of railways into the empire, and that the very proof of the assertion was shown in the destruction by "heavenly fire" of the very altar dedicated to its use. Fortunately for all concerned, especially for those who have been active promoters of the railway scheme, two men have been arrested on suspicion of having set fire to these sacred monuments of Chinese reverence, which must go a long way towards dispelling the first superstitious idea of anything supernatural; and thus, although the fire might have been caused by lightning, the first excitement of the affair having passed, any subsequent theory set forth by such obstructionists as the Censors and other gentlemen of that ilk, will be a matter of utter indifference to the people and the great body of officials (so far as our knowledge of them goes) who have other things to think of than knocking their heads—only to be broken in the attempt—against the expressed wishes of the Empress Dowager and her circle of progressive advisers.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-morrow and Friday are the Jewish New Year days.

From the Japan Official Gazette:—Last year there were sixteen brick factories in Tokyo, which turned out 17,383,353 pieces of brick valued at yen 101,741.

The Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Co. courteously informs us that the steamship *Peshawur*, with the next English mail, left Singapore for this port at 8 a.m. to-day.

The quantity of coal consumed in Tokyo last year was 162,341,887.35 Kins. of which 105,258,405.88 Kins. were consumed by locomotives, and 48,865,236.17 Kins. by various factories.

The new steamer *Pao Ching*, built by Messrs. Farnham & Co. of Shanghai for the Yangtze traffic, and which ran a successful trial trip the other day, is said to be a great credit to her builders.

The share dealing case of *Brandt v. Grimbly*, lately heard before Mr. A. G. Wio, Acting Puisne Judge, in the Summary Court yesterday, will require some criticism later on. At present we can only carefully peruse the evidence and smile serenely.

The *Peking Gazette* says, it is reported that the Netherlands Indian Government intended to dispatch a large number of troops to Achene, but that the fact that cholera and beriberi have broken out there, may possibly delay the carrying out of this intention.

According to a native paper, the out-put of coal from the mines of Onga, Kurata, Kama, Homi, and Tagawa, in Fukuoka Prefecture, worked by the Inokuni Mining Association during the first half of this year, 134,484 tons, showing an increase of more than 60,000 tons, as compared with the same period last year.

The Korean Government have, we hear, sent three of their most promising youths to Japan to study the science of mining engineering. They are expected to finish their studies within the space of three years, when it is the King of Korea's intention to appoint them Directors or Supervisors of the whole mining system in the Hermit Kingdom.

The pompous Editor of the *China Mail* has, after all his blarney, faked facing a jury of his fellow citizens. It is not the first time that he has done this. In the illustration of the old adage of the ass in the lion's skin. But is the writer of the letter signed "Roder" as feeble a specimen of humanity as the Editor who, for reasons not stated, "declined to answer"? If not, why does he not come forward and show that at least he possesses the courage of his opinions.

It would appear that Shanghai is still a long way in front of Hongkong in the ship-building line—vide the report of the trial trip of the steamer *Pao Ching* printed in another part of this issue. Doubtless the cause of this is that our local Dock Company has never had a chance of constructing a steamer of over 1,000 tons. The Directors of the Steamboat Company, who have made every cent they possess out of local enterprise prefer to pay a much larger price in Scotland for their steamers, rather than give the Dock Company a chance. But the gilded monopoly of Messrs. Bellios & Co. has almost run its course.

Another man who knows all about it, Capt. F. Watkins, of the Inman Line steamship *City of Paris*, says that fore-and-aft canvas is of no assistance to a fast steamer, not even for steady purposes. Instead of increasing the speed, he says the spars and sails frequently retard a steamer as much as a mile an hour, and within a few years, he expects to note the absence of both canvas and spars from all the ocean liners. And within a few years we expect that Watkins will be with the angels, and ocean steamers still carrying fore-and-aft sails, not merely for steady purposes but as a protection in the case of break-downs.

If "A Law Student," who has been lately sending some correspondence to our morning contemporary, that first class impostor, the Law Revision Committee, could only be induced to leave the region of inconsequent twaddle and state in plain English what steps ought, in his opinion, to be taken to have our Ordinances set into ship-shape form, some good might accrue. What beneficial results does "A Law Student" expect to obtain by superficial references to what acts might or might not be introduced into this colony with advantage? What we want is to have the laws already existing put in a form that anybody can understand them. If any additions or improvements are required, the Legislative Council should be applied to. However, we are glad to see "A Law Student" on our morning contemporary, and others, following in his lead, give them some weeks ago—and we would suggest to the first man who has promised remarks on the Law of Bankruptcy should be made without delay, and in terms comprehensible to the general public.

In reference to the reports which have appeared concerning the fire on board the steamship *Yagun* the following, says an eye-witness, are the true facts of the case:—About 5.15 a.m. on the 24th instant, the Captain, who was sleeping on the poop, observed smoke issuing from the after ventilator and at once gave the alarm of fire. All hands were immediately called aft and Mr. Pallott, the chief officer, immediately went below to search for the seat of the fire, but was driven back by the overpowering fumes of what proved to be the burning poppy refuse in which the opium is packed. Having tied a towel over his mouth, Mr. Pallott made a second attempt, and discovered the fire to be situated right aft in the lower hold, in the way of a small hatch. Two sets of boxes were at once brought to bear upon the fire, which was at once extinguished, but after breaking up four chests of opium, the square of the hatch from which the opium had been taken, the fire was extinguished. The hatch itself, and the under-side of the lower deck for some distance round it, was much charred, but beyond this the ship was uninjured.

The chief officer, almost immediately after discovering the seat of the fire, also found out that it was the work of thieves and incendiaries. On putting his hand on the smoke-filled cargo, his arm went into an opium chest from which the opium had been extracted, and he subsequently found three others which merely contained the refuse poppy-leaf used for packing purposes. The fire had been started in three different places, but owing to the confined space and the absence of any draught, had never burst into actual flames. One of the gang had managed to secrete himself in the lower hold when the hatches were secured at midnight, and after all was quiet, he opened the off-shore side cargo port and admitted the others, who, having taken out the contents of four opium chests, emptied four bags of beet-roots into the hold, put the opium balls into the bags, and made good their escape after having set fire to the ship round the broken chests, which had been put back in their original positions, to hide the fact of a robbery having been committed. The men and opium have been caught. The statements published in the *China Mail* and *Daily Press* regarding the chief engineer and the donkey pump have no foundation in fact. The chief engineer appeared on the scene after the fire was got under. Stated was on the donkey engine for cargo-working purposes, but the fire was put out by water from a hose connected to a down-pump on deck, and which was worked by the hands of the sailors.

CANTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CANTON, 23rd September, 1889.

According to current report, it is unlikely the Viceroy will be relieved before January next. In compliance with the Viceroy Chang's request, Li Han-chang will not hurry his arrival at Canton. His Excellency is expected to reach Nanking to-day, where he will spend two months vacation, which it is stated he has been granted, in the magnificent palace he built some few years ago. His Excellency will also enjoy the advantage during his stay at Nanking of consulting with his fast friend the Viceroy Tsing Kwo-chang regarding railways and other important matters on the tapis. Etiquette prescribes forty days as the period of high mandarin to occupy travelling overland between Nanking and Canton, so that our new Viceroy starts from the capital of Kiangsu at the expiration of his present leave, he should arrive here about the first week in January next.

Great efforts are being made to complete the naval school building and get it passed before the advent of the new Viceroy. Mr. Tai Sih Yung, Chang Chih-tung's trusted Secretary, devoted last Sunday to a personal inspection of the building at Whampoa, and strongly urged the hurrying on of the work. The scamping manner I chronicled in a previous letter, which so aroused Viceroy Chang's ire has apparently been treated in that accommodating manner so peculiarly Chinese.

The new cartridge factory to the northwest of the city is progressing, and an appropriation of 40,000 taels has been made for it. The plant is of a mixed description; a portion of which was ordered from Germany came from England after all, and bears the name of Messrs. Archibald of Birmingham.

That other pet scheme of the Viceroy's—the copper *Cash* Mint has apparently entered its collapsing stage during the past week, by the discharge of the whole foreign staff, with the exception of Mr. Wyon whose period of service does not expire until the end of November. Mr. Kaw Hong-Beng, who is well-known in Hongkong and Shanghai, played a leading rôle in the final act of eliminating the foreign control of the Mint, and the proceeding was not without some amusing as well as instructive features. To all appearance the Canton authorities, by the hasty treatment meted out to the foreign staff of the Mint, fail to appreciate what has been done for them by the four Englishmen comprising the foreign staff during a period of about eighteen months. Where the Mint stands was a paddy swamp, and there are now substantial brick buildings, covering an area of ten acres, enclosing a complete Mint plant, the largest of its kind in the world. The first brick was laid in March, 1888; in February of this year the first casting of coin was made, and up to the present time some 200,000 pieces of copper cash have been manufactured, besides about 200,000 pieces of silver, converted into dollars, half dollars, and subsidiary coinage. Not only has this been done through the individual efforts of four Englishmen, but during the whole time against the passive opposition of the officials, who did much to impede the work. Evidently the Chinese authorities consider they have been sufficiently instructed to manipulate the Mint in future, although it has already been clearly demonstrated that it cannot be worked upon legitimate principles without serious loss. Whatever doubt there might be as to the correctness of the conclusion reached by this Mint matter, the Canton officials would seem to be dispelled by the significant fact that in paying off their foreign staff on Saturday last, no less an amount than one per cent, in base coin and short weight, was discovered by the local agents of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to exist in the monies paid out by the Imperial Mint authorities. It certainly shows that in the shroffage alone of this establishment (by no means an unimportant adjunct of a Mint) there remains much to be accomplished, that is, if it is considered necessary that the establishment should deserve public confidence. It is, however, to be stated that this perhaps trivial circumstance was promptly set right, on the attention of the authorities being called to it.

To meet some of the losses sustained by the Mint, a novel expedient has been adopted by His Excellency the Viceroy, namely, to make disbursements from the Treasury with a proportion of copper-cash at 1000 to the tael and not to the dollar, the normal intrinsic value. Of course the minor officials will take care to make the difference up by some means or other, and the fact cannot fail to prove demoralizing and far-reaching in its consequences. The Viceroy's financial policy has also received checks lately from two different quarters. The proposed increase of the *hkin* has somewhat ignominiously collapsed. In this connection it does not speak much for the Viceroy's greatly vaunted defensive resources of this province, when to meet a petty local riot on account of the imposition of an obnoxious tax, His Excellency found himself so completely helpless that at twenty-four hours notice he had to indent upon Hongkong for about twenty British troops to preserve the peace. In the second instance, the sale of the Examination Hall has had to be abandoned in consequence of the determined front of the *liarats* both here and at Peking.

Altogether, there are indications that Chang Chih-tung's rule of the Liang-kuang will not turn out to have been so beneficial to the state, as some are desirous of making out.

"We think that our correspondent might perhaps have had the 'family hall' of the Li's in his mind, when writing about the palace at Nanking. This building goes by the name of 'Li Chih-tung's family hall' (Li Chih-tung's family hall), and is situated about a mile from the city of Nanking, the capital of Anhui, the native province of the family. It was built at a cost of 400,000 taels—22 H.K. dollars."

TRIAL TRIP OF THE
"PAO CHING."

A very pleasant afternoon, says our Shanghai morning contemporary of the 19th inst., was spent yesterday by some forty fore-fur, and a number of Chinese who had been invited by Messrs. S. C. Farnham & Co. to proceed on the trial trip of the twin screw steamer *Pao Ching* (Farnham & Co., Ltd.) the last addition to the list of vessels engaged on the Yangtze.

The *Pao Ching*, official number 72,814, is a steamer of 1,072 1/2 tons register and is 200 feet long, 30 feet beam and 38 feet over all, and 12 feet depth of hold, with a mean draft of 5 ft. 6 inches. She is built of mild steel up to the main deck, the rest, with the decks, being Oregon pine with teak girders and covering boards. She has two pole masts. Her engines, of which she has two pairs, are of the inverted direct-acting horizontal condensing compound type of 60 horsepower nominal, and the cylinders are 16 and 32 inches diameter with a stroke of 18 inches. She has one mild steel boiler with three ribbed furnaces. On the spar deck, which extends three-fourths of the length of the ship, are the wheel-house, captain's, officers' and engineers' rooms, the saloon, a compact pantry, a bath-room and a first-class passengers' cabin with two bunks in it. These are all built of Oregon pine with teak-work furnishings. The saloon, which is about the officers' rooms, extends across the spar deck-house, and is very comfortable, and is fitted with a long table, settee, steam heater and buffet with plate mirror, the panels and ceiling are painted white, picked out with gold, and there is oil cloth on the floor.

Forward is the wheel-house, with the captain's cabin abaft it, while the passengers' cabin and the bath-room are at the after end of the house. All the rooms are comfortable and each is fitted with a bunk, a chest-of-drawers, a steam heater, a settee, and some of them have A. & R. Smith's patent lavatories. Aboard of this house is a long skylight to give light to the Chinese accommodation on the upper deck, and abaft this again are a water service tank, three companion ways, the engine room skylight, and another long skylight. The boats, four in number, are also on the spar deck, two being amidships, and the other two aft. Forward, under the saloon and on the upper deck is the Chinese saloon with twelve cabins, some of them having four bunks in them, and others are to be used as smoking divans. This saloon opens out on to the fore-cabin, which has a deck, and three of the Chinese saloon and forward of the funnel is the Chinese second-class accommodation, fitted with fifty-six bunks, while further aft is further Chinese accommodation with ninety-six bunks. The after peak is fitted as a treasure room, and the fore one as the ship's store room, and on both sides of the engine room casing are other rooms, some used as galleys, and others as native bath-rooms, lamp and store-rooms, native W.C.'s and an engineers' store-room, so that all the space in the ship, not required for cargo, has been utilised. There are two stoves, one on the main deck, and one on the ways to the lower hold, while the ventilation of the passengers' saloons and the engine-room has not been forgotten. In the fore-cabin is a Clark, Chapman & Co.'s steam windlass with a high speed capstan.

The *Pao Ching* got away from the C. M. S. N. Co.'s lower wharf at 2.30 p.m., and steamed down river just at the commencement of the flood tide, and passed the Bar at 3.30. On the way down, she ran on the measured mile, which she did in 51 minutes. The Wooning Spit Buoy was rounded at 3.57 p.m., and on the way back she was again timed on the measured mile which, with 120 tons dead weight on board, she did in 5 minutes, the engines making 116 revolutions, and the boiler carrying 90 lbs. of steam, which was maintained all through. Everything worked smoothly and well, not a hitch occurring during the whole trip. Soon after 5.15 the *Pao Ching's* organ whistled was sounded, and the vessel was made fast to the C.M.'s lower wharf at 5.30, the passengers being all well satisfied with their outing. Just before landing a few toasts were proposed. Mr. Galles, for the builders, proposed the success of the *Pao Ching*, and Mr. Buse, for the owners, responded. He said there was plenty of room for steamers on the Yangtze, for which trade the *Pao Ching* is intended, without undue competition, and he trusted that with the improved relations with the Chinese Government, steam communication would be still further developed. He said he believed that increased communication by rail and ships would bring increased prosperity to the country, and concluded by proposing the health of the builders of the steamer. Mr. Twentyman was called upon to reply, which he did in a humorous speech, which was interspersed with some local remarks by his listeners.

The vessel and engines have been entirely built by Messrs. Farnham & Co.

SPORTING NOTES.

A correspondent sends the following to the *Shanghai Mercury* of the 19th inst.:

Things seem very quiet at the rails this season, doubtless owing to there being so few griffins. All the life and fun seems to be knocked out of the whole thing, a very different state of affairs to a few years back, when everyone was interested in some sort of a moke; take away Sassoon, Buxey, Humphreys and Ewe, and nothing seems left. The Doctor is gone; Mr. King has only a griffin or two against what he invariably used to have; Mr. Choudhury is the only one who still seems to be determined not to be left out in the cold. Only two mobs of griffins arrived from the North, and the levithan stable bought all the best ones (no one could get anything that possessed any racing points; sheer weight of metal carried the day against all bidders), so that so far no one else seems to have chance of winning a griffin race. For the swell race of the meeting, the St. Ledger, there is every prospect of a fine struggle, as all the spring candidates are all right so far. Zephyr has not, however, quite pleased the knowing ones, but I think it is only owing to grossness that he does not go so kindly, as he did last spring, for he was doing his last quarter in 32 seconds when asked to do so.

Elegant is looking very big, and until a companion was sent with him, absolutely refused to try to gallop. He is now in physic.

Vigour, at present in physic, has been going first class and, but accidents, ought to be kept for anything, with his light weight of 108 lbs.

Venit, just out of physic, looks a mass of muscle, but I regard him as more of a mile pony.

Pao-ching looks exceedingly well and moves all right, but under Mr. Minor Lake's careful management is not likely to do anything startling for a good time yet.

Arable is in good order, and has evidently not lost his action, as a 1.4 for a mile yesterday will testify.

Busby went for a quarter yesterday for first time after physic, and quite pleased everyone by his style. This is another pony which only carries the bottom weight.

Home Guard looks much improved since the spring and moves in very nice style, always finishing strong. He also has been chiefly confined to slow canter, a wise policy I should say, for he looks too fit.

Challenger, I am sorry to hear, is under suspicion. I trust he will be there on the day, however.

Golden Hope, the Tientsin Spring Meeting's crack, has been bought for the Ewe stable for a long price. I don't think, however, that he is another Orlando.

I may have something further to tell you when the ponies have settled down to do their times.

NOTES FROM CHINESE PAPERS.

The prison in the Yamen of the Commissioner of Justice at Canton having become rotten and dilapidated through old age, it has been decided to repair it thoroughly, thus offering a new inducement to old gao-lins.

Owing to the distress of the sufferers from the Yellow River floods in Shantung, the Throne has given its assent to the Memorial of the Governor of that province for the prohibition of the manufacture, in Shantung, of wine made from barley and other cereals.

The Lau Yuen theatre, a building nearly 200 feet long, situated in the public gardens of that name at Honan, caught fire at about 11 o'clock last Saturday night, and was totally destroyed before the fire engines appeared on the scene of the conflagration. Fortunately, this building was an isolated one, the ground around it containing only shrubs and plants, and so the only damage done was to the building itself. It is believed that the fire was the work of incendiaries.

While the residents of one of the western districts of the city of Canton, were on the 19th inst. Friday night on account of a feast between the guardians of the public peace and a gang of marauders who had entered a house of ill fame,

and were endeavoring to carry off a couple of the fair inmates, another band of robbers entered from the East, and commenced carrying off the portable possessions of the men engaged in repelling this modern rape of Sabine. Property to the value of something like 2,000 taels was carried off by the astute raiders.

HANGCHOW.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

10th September, 1889.

To-day closes the examination which have been the great topic of interest in this city, and has filled it with about fifteen thousand strangers for two weeks past. The region near the examination hall is like a vast bazaar, filled with things valuable and attractive to the scholars. There is a large display of books, printed by the lithograph process, of sixty sheets.

On the first day of the eighth moon the two Imperial Examining Commissioners entered the city. Their chairs were sealed up, indicating that they were not free to talk to anyone, lest their decisions in the coming examination should be influenced. They were received by the Governor and assigned quarters in the city. On the sixth of the present moon, a grand procession was formed at their quarters to escort them to the examination hall. The whole city turned out to see the grand sight, and the streets along which it was to pass were thronged with people. The officials are dressed in their gayest clothing and ride in the genii chairs—open chairs with tiger rugs thrown over the seats, and small images of tigers for foot-rests. The tiger rugs on this occasion were simply cotton cloths bearing a dim representation of the royal Bengal skin.

The first in the procession is the City Prefect, then follow in order the Intendant of Circuit, the Criminal Judge, the Treasurer, the first and second Examining Commissioners, and last the Governor. The first two and the last enter the hall with the Commissioners and remain to the close of the examination. The others simply escort them to the entrance of the hall.

On entering the hall, the officials and examiners pay their respects to the tablet of the fox, who is regarded as the presiding genius over literary affairs. This is to secure his assistance in their difficult and delicate duties.

On the eighth day of the moon, the scholars take up their line of march for the hall. Each one carries with him his writing materials, and some food and bedding. On entering, each one is assigned a stall about four feet wide, four feet deep, and seven feet high, supplied with a board to sit on and a board to serve as a writing desk. Here he is to spend two nights and a day. He may walk up and down the narrow alley of about one hundred stalls, but cannot go outside of it. A servant is allotted to every ten students, who cooks for and serves them. About sunset, the gates being closed and military guards being stationed all around the outside of the enclosure to prevent any communication between persons on the outside with the students within, three themes for the first essays are announced. Then busy brains and busy pens begin, and each one writes three essays, which are handed on to the right and the student goes to examine all. They enter again on the 11th and write essays on five different themes, and then come out on the 13th. They enter for the third and last time on the 14th and write papers on five practical subjects. This year several questions on foreign studies were embraced in these subjects, one on translation, one on geography, etc. They come out finally on the 15th and 16th.

This year there was a smaller number than usual, only about 10,000 instead of 12,000. Of these one hundred and thirty-six will be selected as worthy to be "promoted men." It will require about a month to examine all essays and papers, and make the decision. Then the successful candidates will have their names posted on the wall, in front of the hall, and the Examiners and officials will come out of the hall, 18th September, 1889.

Some time last month one of the old pagodas near the city tumbled to the ground. It was situated on one of the hills near the famous India temple. For a long time it has been in a dilapidated condition, but it was a picturesque object in the landscape. It fell about 3 p.m. one bright autumn day, without giving any previous warning and without any apparent cause. It was a temple in the neighbourhood, and the sound of the fall was distinctly heard by us. It is said that the structure was built about one thousand years ago. The stories of its origin were revived by its destruction, and the people were talking about it for a long time. It was on a hill called "The Flying Hill" and was built to weigh it down and hold it in its place. Where the hill now is was formerly a level place with a large village in it. A noted priest had an intention that the hill was flying over, and he wished to save the village from the village from destruction. To do this he seized one of the beautiful maidens from the street and dragged her away. Everybody came out to rescue the maiden, and thus they escaped destruction when the hill settled down on their homes and crushed them beneath its weight. In order to keep the hill from flying again, the same priest one night went around the hill and carved the images of one thousand Pooas in the solid stone. These images are all there unto the present day, and the hill remains firmly in its place.

Shipping.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.
THE KWON KWAN YEEN CUPS.

THE Second Stage of the Second Competition will be shot off next SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 2.45 P.M., commencing at 900 Yards. Entries for this Stage close on FRIDAY next, the 27th instant, at 5 P.M. Entrance Fee 30 cents.

The Members are hereby notified that the Range will not be open for practice on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY next, the 24th and 25th instant.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Hon. Secretary,
Hongkong, 21st September, 1889. [185]

MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION.

UNTIL THE NEW PREMISES are ready the above named Institution will be carried on at Nos. 2, 4; and 6, High Street, above the Government Civil Hospital.

Good Accommodation for M. M. Officers.
Terms Moderate.

JAS. EDWARDS,
Proprietor.

J. A. CLARK,
Teacher of Officers and Engineers.
Above Address.
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1889. [1092]

THE HONG'ONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL\$5,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL2,000,000.
RESERVE FUND1,250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. J. J. KEWICK, }
Chairman. Managing Directors.
Hon. C. P. CHATER, }
Vice-Chairman.
E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.,
J. S. MOSES, Esq.,
S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.,
G. E. NOBLE, Esq.,
LEE SING, Esq.,
POON PONG, Esq.

BANKERS.
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

MONEY advanced on Mortgage, on Land, and Buildings.
Properties purchased and sold.
Estates Managed and all kinds of Agency and Commission business relating to land, etc., conducted.

Full particulars can be obtained at the Company's Offices, No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.
Victoria Buildings.
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1889. [532]

L O S T .

THE Undernoted 100 SHARES of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, being the Property of the under-mentioned, having been LOST, the Public are warned against negotiating same.

Certificate in name of Scrip No. Nos. of Shares.

50 Shares, L. Mendel, B. 2071 { 3465/56,
 4645/52,
 21341/55,
 14389/92,
 51692/712.

10 Shares, W. D. Spence, B. 2099 { 33903/289.

25 " Do. B. 2134 { 58909/23,
 57342/46,
 14065/10.

15 Shares, W. H. Gaskell, B. 2266—27918/27932.
 H. N. MODY.

Hongkong, 9th September, 1889. [1122]

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

DURING the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1889, files of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" will be kept at the Office of our correspondents, Messrs. AMADEE PRINCE & Co., 36, Rue Lafayette, and also at the Pavilion of the Republic of Guatemala in the Exhibition, which may be consulted at any time by visitors from the Far East.

Subscribers to this journal may have their letters, papers, etc., addressed to the care of Messrs. AMADEE PRINCE & Co., whose services will be placed at the disposal of all inquirers.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1889. [318]

KOWLOON HOTEL.

J. C. L. ROUGH.....MANAGER.

WINE and SPIRITS of the best quality, ENGLISH & AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES, BOWLING ALLEYS, TENNIS LAWN.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1889. [114]

FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WATERBURY WATCHES,
the Handiest, Cheapest, and Best
Time-keepers invented.
\$3 PRICE THREE DOLLARS EACH \$3
REPAIRS NEVER EXCEED 50 CENTS
for each Watch.

Orders from Outports to be accompanied with Remittance for Cost.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,
(Sole Agents in Japan and China
for the Sale of the above Watches),
10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Opposite Marine House.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1888. [1047]

G. FALCONER & CO.

WATCH and CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS and JEWELLERS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHARTS and BOOKS.
No. 28, Queen's Road Central. [742]

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

ORIGIN FINE SPARS and LUMBER Always on Hand.

L. MALLORY.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1881. [793]

FOR SALE.
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

SACCONES SHERRY, PORT, CLARET, BOCK, BRANDIES, WHISKIES, MACHINERY, GAS ENGINES, SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, SCALES, PAINTS, OILS, and VARNISH, BICYCLES and TRICYCLES, SODA WATER MACHINERY, EYE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS.

Apply to
W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings.
Hongkong, 19th June, 1888. [795]

Printed and Published by ROBERT FRASER SMITH,